

BLOUNT'S PREJUDICE SHOWN

HIS REPORT AGAIN DISSECTED

PROF. ALEXANDER, OF HONOLULU, POINTS
OUT ITS UNMISTAKABLE ANIMUS.

THE WORK OF A SPECIAL PLEADER WHO RE-

FUSED TO WEIGH BOTH SIDES—HISTORICAL
FACTS DISTORTED AND OTHERS OVER-
LOOKED IN ORDER TO MAKE OUT
A CASE—WILFUL MISREPRE-
SENTATION APPARENT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Nov. 24.—Professor William D. Alexander, for twenty years Surveyor-General of Hawaii and for a long time the President of Oahu College at Honolulu, has been already quoted in these dispatches as one of the most trustworthy and unprejudiced witnesses of the

events which led up to the Hawaiian revolution last January. Professor Alexander is the son of one of the early American missionaries to Hawaii, and was born on the Islands. He is graduate of Yale, having been the salutatorian of the class of 1955. He is a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, is the author of an Hawaiian grammar and of the standard history of Hawaii, and is considered one of the ablest, best-informed and most impartial writers on Hawaii. Mr. Alexander was one of the authorities consulted by Mr. Blount for information to embody in his now famous report, but the venerable Hawaiian scholar was astonished to find, when the report appeared, that nearly everything he had furnished had been suppressed by Mr. Cleveland's "Paramount Commissioner." Speaking of Mr. Blount's report, Professor Alexander said to-night:

BLOUNT'S REAL PURPOSE.

"The long-expected report of the Hon. J. H. Blount on Hawaiian affairs has just been laid before the Senate. It is a document, at short notice, to review a State document of such importance, but justice demands that some statement should be made in regard to the attitude of the Provisional Government toward Colonel Blount. Confident of the justice of its cause, the Provisional Government afforded the Commissioner every possible facility for obtaining information, and spared neither time nor money in furnishing him with full details on every subject under investigation. While it was supposed by the Provisional Government and its friends that the chief object of his mission was to report on the character of annexation to the United States, he rather concealed his real object, which seems to have been to make out a case against their title to govern and against the character of a former representative of his own Government.

"With the approval of the Cabinet, and at Mr. Blount's request, I prepared full and careful statements on the past history and present ownership of the lands of the country, on the constitutional history of the Government, on the political events of Kalakaua's reign, and the causes that led to the revolution, and an account of the unfinished annexation treaty of 1854. His presence at the signing of the treaty of 1854, a comparatively unimportant matter of ancient history, which I had suppressed all the other information which I furnished him, substituting therefor the statements of the Royalist Cabinet and sympathizers. Under the direction of the Minister of Finance other officers of the Hawaiian Government made elaborate and accurate reports for his use on a variety of subjects. He never, however, offered to have my testimony taken down in regard to the facts of the late revolution of which he knew that I had been an eye-witness.

THE METHODS OF A PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

"While I do not question his honesty of purpose, his methods were those of a prosecuting attorney, and his report is an astonishing piece of special pleading. It is pervaded from beginning to end with a strange hostility to the American colony, built up and fostered by the policy of the United States for the last forty years which has created the civilization of

these islands, developed their resources and opened an important field of commerce to the Pacific States. With their struggles for decent and honest government during the last fifteen

years, he has no sympathy whatever. In his letter of April 6 he condemns them for 'participating in the affairs of these islands.' In his view the character of the people of these islands

is and must be overwhelmingly Asiatic," which he probably regards as a "consummation devoutly to be wished," and he deprecates the idea of immigrants from the United States being able to find encouragement in the matter of obtaining homes in these islands. He seems to think, as Governor McDuffie of South Carolina wrote to the Texans in 1836, that "having emigrated to that country they had forfeited all claim to fraternal regard," and that "having left a land of freedom for a land of despotism with

"The people of the United States, however, did not take this view of the case of the Texans, nor will they be indifferent to the fate of their countrymen in Hawaii. On the whole Colonel Blount's report gives the impression that he had so completely prejudged the case as to be almost impervious to any evidence opposed to his predilections. His animus is betrayed by the earliest letters in his correspondence with the State Department. His partiality to Royalist sources of

information has led him into many errors, even in regard to matters not involved in the present controversy. For example, on page 6 he states that even before 1876 the 'natives generally read and wrote English,' which but few of the adult natives are able to do at the present time. Again, in the face of full information based on documentary evidence, he describes the notorious sex-Mormon adventurer Gibson, who was connected with the worst political scandals in Hawaiian history, as a 'man of large information, free from all suspicion of bribery,' who 'led the

"His extraordinary statement on page 6 that 'the story of the division of the lands of 1843' is creditable to King, chiefs and white residents' is so flagrantly unjust, and so opposed to the verdict of all other authorities on the subject that it discredits the Commissioner's judgment on all other subjects. That grand act of Kamehameha III, by which he made the poor serfs owners of their homesteads and laid the foundation of individual property in land, and

which gained for him the name of 'Kamehameha the Good,' is justly considered the glory of his reign, and reflects the highest honor both on those 'white residents' who brought it about and on the King and chiefs who voluntarily gave up part of their hereditary lands and privileges for the good of their vassals.

A REMARKABLE BRIEFLY PROPOSED.

"On page 8, after briefly adverting to some of the obnoxious legislation of Kalakaua's reign, while ignoring the main question then at issue,

proceeds as follows: "None of the legislation complained of would have been considered a cause of revolution in any one of the United States, but would have been used in the elections to expel the authors from power. The alleged corrupt action of the King could have been avoided by more careful legislation and would (sic) have been a complete remedy for the future." My reply to this is that the chief difficulty lay in the autocratic power of the King, who had the appointment of the Upper House and packed the Lower House with servile officials.

GOV. M'KINLEY IN BOSTON.

HOME MARKET CLUB'S GUEST.

A WARM WELCOME FOR THE PROTECTION
CHAMPION.

EX-SPEAKER REED, SENATOR HOAR, GOVERNOR

ELECT GREENHALGE AND OTHERS HELP
CELEBRATE THE VICTORY OF REPUB-
LICAN PRINCIPLES—SPEECH OF
THE BUCKEYE GOVERNOR.
[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Boston, Nov. 24.—The banquet of the Home Market Club in Mechanics' Hall to-night was the finest affair of the kind ever witnessed in Massachusetts, and was a fitting climax to the recent Republican victory in this State. Nearly 1,500 men occupied seats at the tables, while not far from 5,000 women and men occupied the galleries. The hall was handsomely decorated with flags and bunting, while large portraits of Presidents Washington, Lincoln, Grant, Harrison, Arthur, Hayes, Garfield, Governor-elect Greenhalge, Governor McKinley, Thomas E. Reed, and Lieutenant-Governor Walcott were suspended in front of the balconies. On the platform were seated, among others, Governor McKinley, Governor-elect Greenhalge, Collector Beard, William H. Bent, president of the club; ex-Postmaster Thomas N. Hart, the Rev. E. A. Horton, Senator George F. Hoar, Congressman Thomas B. Reed, Congressman Robert G. Cousins, of Iowa, and Governor Levi K. Fuller, of Vermont. President Bent, in behalf of the Home Market Club, welcomed all to the feast of reason and flow of soul. He said that a year ago an organ of the Democracy invited the Home Market Club to surrender, but this club knows no such word as fall. The club rallied its forces, and it still lives. He concluded by introducing Senator Hoar, who was received with great applause.

SENATOR HOAR IN A MERRY MOOD.

Senator Hoar was cordially received. "Since the last meeting of this club," he said, "it has not been our turn to play; it was your Democratic friends' time to move. Well, since our last meeting they have moved and we have moved. They moved when the President called the extra session of Congress, and we have moved when the President called the extra session of New York and New Jersey and Ohio and Pennsylvania and Iowa and Kansas, and I think to follow the metaphor of the game of chess a little farther, though perhaps some of our antagonists may understand some other game a little better, we have said and are entitled to say that it is now our turn to move. Let the Democratic brethren to move again. This assembly is evidence enough that you agree with me that this is no time for the business men of New England to get up their chairs and go home. There is no time for the Home Market Club to give up or to disband. There is nothing upon which good government depends, there is nothing which we should desire to do for the commercial prosperity of which the party now in

power in this country is not a standing and constant menace."

Senator Hoar then briefly alluded to the attitude of the Democrats on the silver question. He also said:

"But we are looking with special curiosity just now for the report of the Democratic majority of the Committee on Ways and Means. There seems to be a singular mystery about it. It is the first case I ever heard of where a young mother, or rather an old mother, after a long period of barrenness, was not willing to show the child to the public. It is the first case I ever heard of where a philosopher, that is, a young 'robber baron' here after all, who only thinks that is some certain about the infant is that, although there may be no great cry, there will be very little wool. The Democratic free-trade men does not seem to cackle much. Can it be possible that a protectionist cynic, or duckling, is to be hatched in the free-trade nest?"

This Republic is governed; will be governed and ought to be governed, by men who do its work on its farms, in its factories, in its counting-rooms, who direct its business enterprises in every place and field where human brains or

human muscle is employed for the benefit of humanity. That government must be a failure and must come to destruction unless it will unless these workers, men, women and children receive for a day's or a year's work a compensation which will enable them to procure the reasonable and decent comforts of life for themselves and their families. That standard of wages cannot be maintained for that large class who are engaged in manufacturing employment unless the government will take advantage of the American market. That advantage can be secured by proper and adjusted legislation, and has been secured by proper and adjusted legislation. At the same time, by such legislation the prices of all the necessities and comforts of life can be diminished to the consumer. These doctrines are established also by authority, by the fact that the country which has adopted the policy the country has lived and prospered for thirty-two years.

GOVERNOR McKINLEY'S WARM GREETING.

The scene when Governor McKinley arose to speak was indescribable. The people arose in

body, waving handkerchiefs and cheering for several minutes. It was fully five minutes after he arose before the Governor's voice could be heard. His clear-cut, incisive, logical statements went home to every man in the big audience. Here is what Governor McKinley said:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Home Market Club: I did not accept the invitation to your annual banquet to participate in the speaking, but rather to meet the people of New-England, whom I have so often met in social and political assemblage before, joining them, not in exultation over their recent victories, but rejoicing with them in the general good feeling over the exaltation of a great American principle. I come also to felicitate you with their over the patriotic virtue so triumphantly won in the old Commonwealth of Massachusetts. It was a people who have been the great benefactors of the world for the labor and industries of the State, for the patriotism of the country, and will rank with the best of the mighty election achievements of this great, mother State.

It was not a mere party victory. More and greater

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moment. If the turn a wheel beyond present orders, they are confronted with uncertainty and probable loss, and capital, always sensitive, shrinks from these, and while it sits in fear, labor sits in illness. The too common saying, "tariffs could not affect my business," is little heard now. The very threat of such changes has been sensibly and injuriously felt in every industry and enterprise, and those who were wont to regard protection as a mere bounty to manufacturers and farmers, have been forced to realize that it is quite as essential to one of our leading branches of business as necessary to the prosperity of one branch of business as to another.

LESS WORK MEANS LOWER WAGES.

I cannot be mistaken that the most vital part of the economic contest now going on is the question of labor and wages. The more there is to do, the better wages will be paid; the more there is to do, the more wages will be paid for what is done. It is the more to do, the less, that is the patriotic striving of the people, and should be the aim of all political parties. There will be less to do at home, the more we have done abroad. The more we do abroad, the more foreign goods we will have, and the more of such goods we will have, the less with our own products the less we will make at home, and the less we make at home the less labor will be